

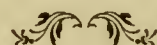
JACKSON HOLE AND TETONS



by Stanley Lénar Anderson

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DEDICATION



*To the Pioneers of the great
northwest, who, with splendid courage and
fortitude, offered their lives on the altar of early
discovery and exploration, and blazed the trail that later
generations might enjoy the wondrous scenic beauty
of this land of enchantment, this book
is affectionately inscribed.*



JACKSON HOLE FROM TETON PASS

AT this point, the tourist gets his first glimpse of the far-famed Jackson Hole. The Gros Ventre range looms mightily in the east and the Storied Snake River in its sinuous course, is plainly visible. Booneville, Kit Carson, and Jim Bridger frequently passed this way.



PHELPS LAKE

A RESPLENDENT sheet of water at the immediate base of the Teton Range at the mouth of Death Canyon, and surrounded by dense forest of pine, fir, spruce, aspen and cottonwood.

The "J-Y" dude ranch, one of the largest in the State, lies at the south end of this picturesque body of water.



THE TETON RANGE

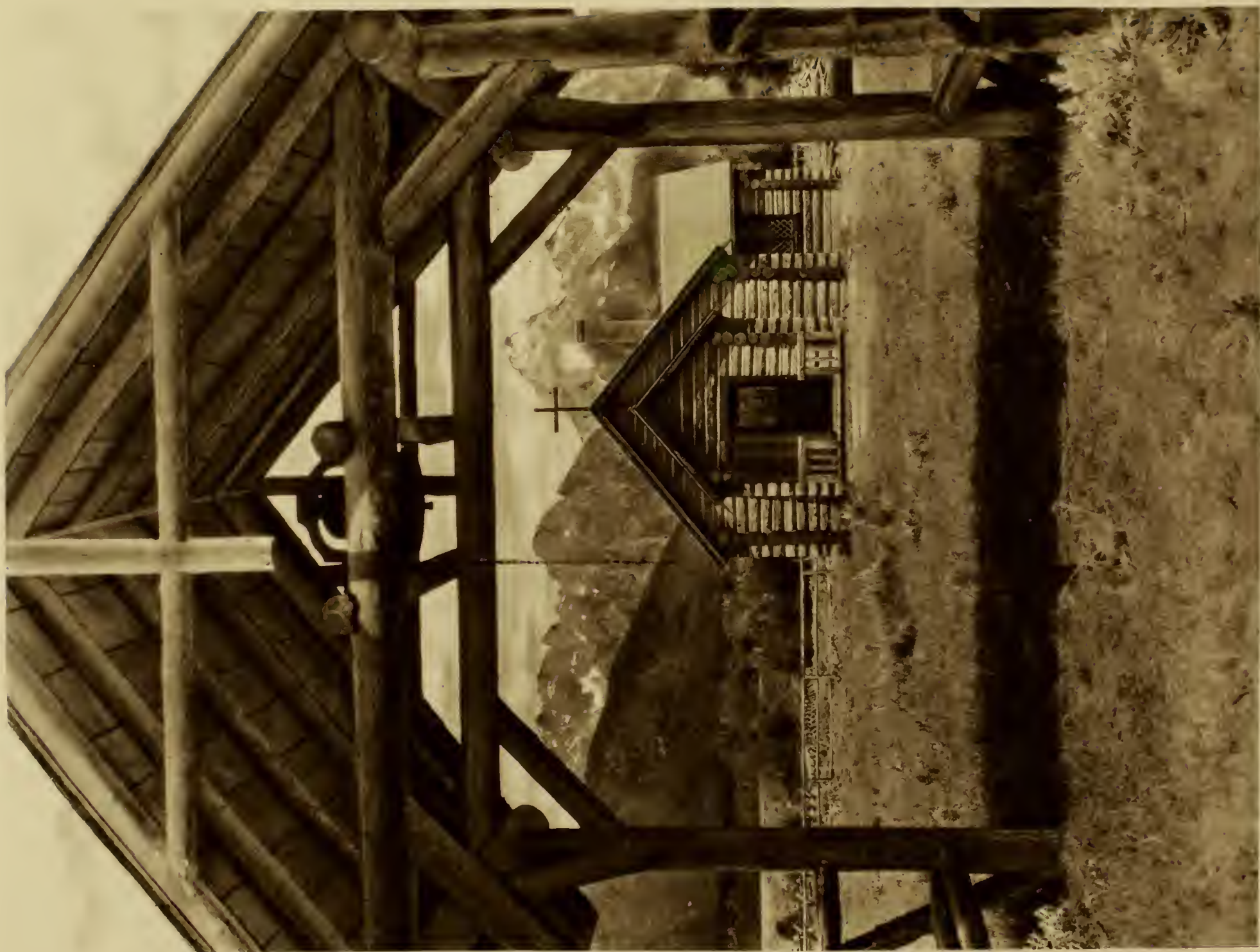
THIS range is a part of the great Rocky Mountain system. It heads in Yellowstone Park and extends southwesterly 75 miles to the Grand Canyon of the Snake River. Throughout its length it bristles with summits of from 8000 to nearly 14,000 feet. In point of wild and rugged grandeur it has no peer in the United States.

The Hunt Party called the Tetons "Pilot Knobs." They were named "Trois Teton's," by Vioux Pierre in 1819.



THE CHURCH

THIS rustic church stands near the old Menor Ferry site, on Snake River. A structure which is absolutely unique, built of aspen logs. The magnificent view of the Tetons, from this point prompted the builders to place it so that through a large plate glass window the congregation has a superb view of the Grand Teton and its sister peaks and receive the impression of viewing a fine engraving in a massive frame. The view is most striking and of wondrous beauty.



JENNY LAKE

HERE a resplendent sheet of water at the east base of the Grand Teton, in a setting of heavy timber. It has an area of twelve hundred acres and altitude of 6,600 feet. It was named for an Indian woman—the wife of “Beaver Dick,” alias Richard Leigh, a well known scout and trapper.



WILD ANIMAL LIFE

JACKSON HOLE, is the heart of the last remaining big game country. As a great game preserve it is known the world over. Bear, deer, moose and elk abound here. The elk are by far the most numerous and in midwinter one may see as high as twenty thousand of these graceful animals in the valley awaiting the daily Government distribution of hay which has been provided for them. The heavy snow drives them from the mountains and while being fed they are very tame but their wild and timid nature again asserts itself immediately upon their return to the mountains.



MOUNT MORAN

THIS mountain, named for Thomas Moran, the landscape painter, is one of the giants of the Teton Range and, to many, the favorite. At its southeast base lies Leigh Lake, one of the finest bodies of water in Jackson Hole. The lake was named for Richard Leigh, otherwise known as "Beaver Dick," the pioneer scout and trapper.



SNAKE RIVER

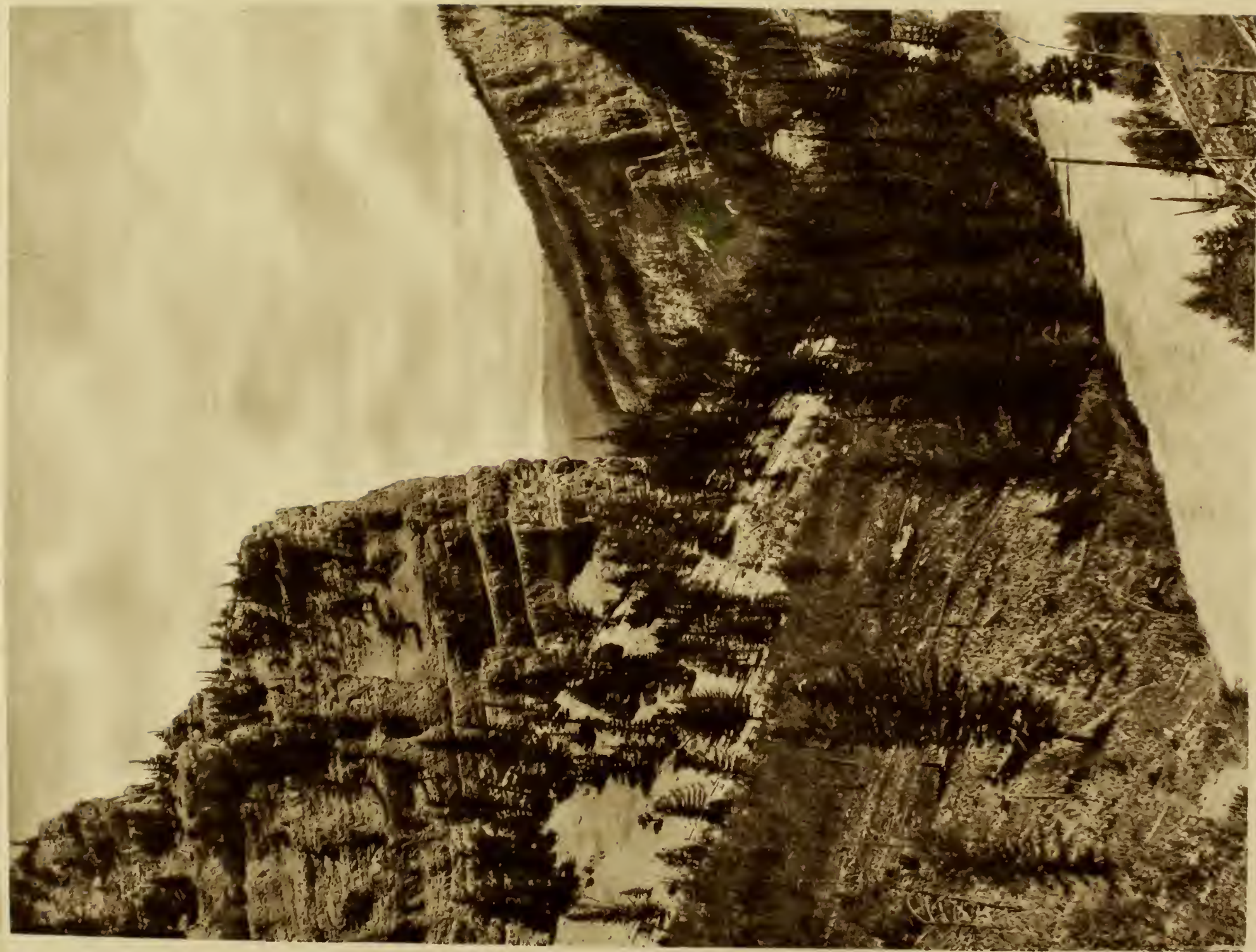
THIS is the South Fork of Snake River (so called from the Snake Indians) and christened "Mad River" by Wilson P. Hunt and his French Canadian voyageurs of the Astoria expedition who hailed this stream with delight when in the fall of 1811 they abandoned their worn out pack horses on its banks and embarked in rude canoes on what they anticipated would be a safe and easy journey to the mouth of the Columbia. Vain hope after repeated disasters in its treacherous rapids and seething whirlpools two of which they named "The Caldron Linn" and the "Devil's Scuttle Hole" where their boats were wrecked, precious supplies and equipment lost and several men drowned, they abandoned the treacherous stream and continued their journey on foot, arriving after many hardships at the mouth of the Columbia.

The South Fork of the Snake River rises in the Teton National Forest, flows northerly into Yellowstone National Park, thence turns south through Jackson Lake and traverses the entire length of Jackson Hole along the east base of the Teton Range of mountains.



THE HOBACK RIVER AND CANYON

THE Hunt Party of 64 men passed thru this canyon in 1811 enroute to the Pacific coast, being the first white party to visit Jackson Hole. The canyon and river were named for John Hoback, trapper. One of the most beautiful drives is through this picturesque gorge.



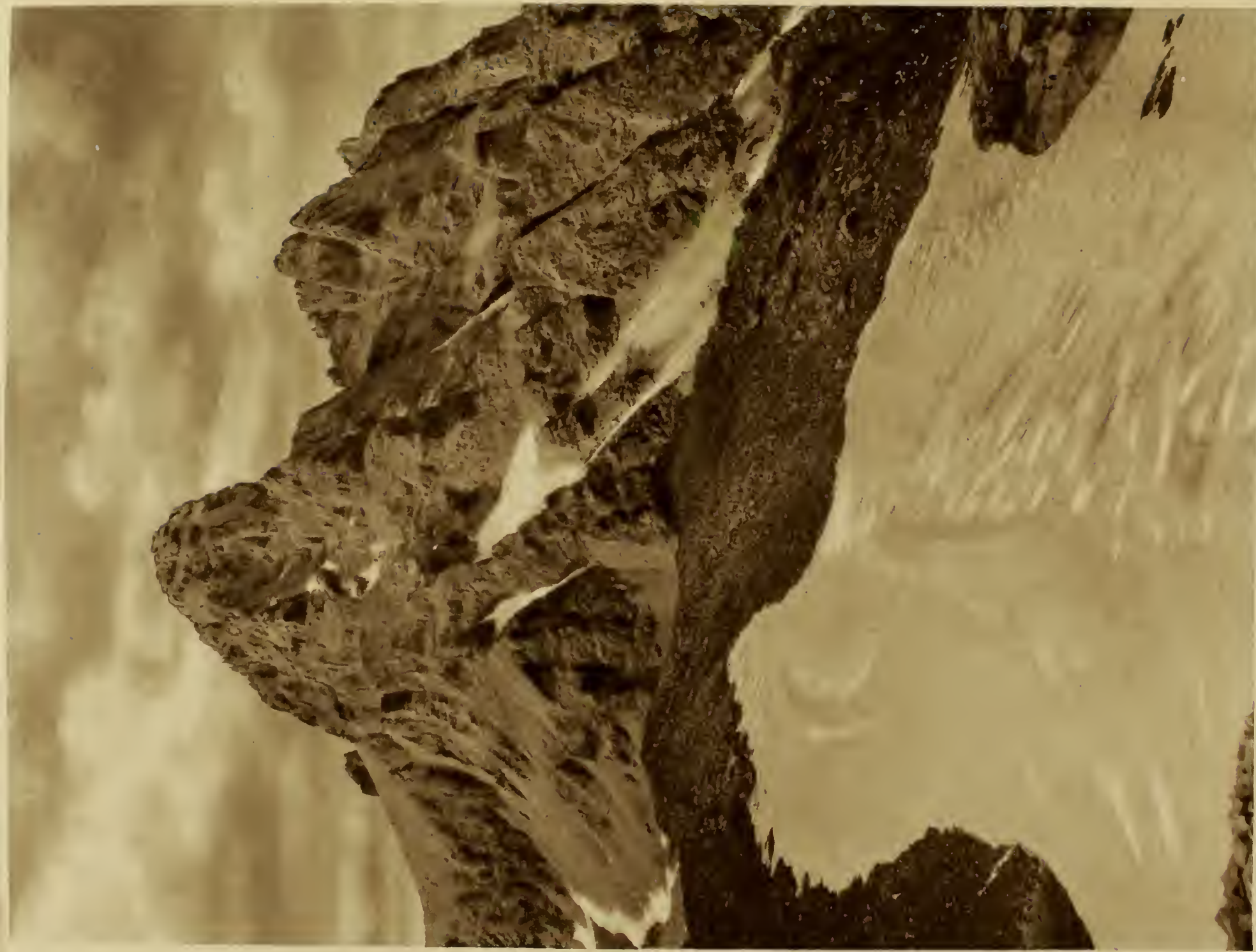
JACKSON LAKE

THIS lake lying in the shadow of the giant Mount Moran and measuring 12 miles by 6, is the largest body of water in Jackson Hole. The large government reclamation dam is here, on the east shore of the lake. The lake was named for Captain David E. Jackson, a member of the American Fur Company and a partner of Jim Bridger, the famous scout and pioneer.



THE GRAND TETON

THIS mountain has been aptly termed the Matterhorn of America. From the mountaineer's standpoint it is the greatest in the United States. It was first scaled August 11, 1898, by Wm. O. Owen, Frank S. Spalding, Frank L. Petersen and John Shive. By authority of the Wyoming Legislature, a bronze tablet, commemorating this ascent, was placed on the summit of the peak on July 30, 1929. It is the highest peak in the Teton Range with an altitude of 13,747 feet.



THE GROS VENTRE RIVER AND CANYON

THIS is the Gros Ventre River, named for the Gros Ventre Indians, or maybe from the fact that in its upper reaches it describes a large bend or belly. The name means "Big Belly."

In the early history of the west, the course of this stream marked the route of an important Indian trail extending across the Rocky Mountains.

In 1868 General Sheridan's expedition in the Nez Perce Indian troubles traversed this trail from the east through Jackson Hole, thence north into Yellowstone Park. This stream rises in the Teton National Forest, flows westerly through that forest and Jackson Hole into Snake River. The valley of this stream, within the Teton National Forest, is an important elk winter range contributing to the support of the Jackson Hole herd of 20,000 elk.



"DUDE RANCHES"

THE Jackson Hole "Dude Ranches" are known and talked of the world over. It is common to read of some foreign Royalty, president or person of note being a guest at one of these famous ranches.

The guests of these ranches are favored with the best the west affords. Each guest is provided with a horse for his exclusive use during his visit. Pack trips exploring the deeper recesses of the beautiful canyons are very popular. Boating, fishing and hunting are found in satisfying abundance.

One of the most interesting and restful rooms at a ranch is usually the spacious living room, with big homelike fire places, rustic lounging chairs, floors covered with gorgeous navajo rugs and walls adorned with western curios and Indian relics.

Unique and cleverly arranged dining rooms and lovely shaded porches with wonderful vistas often vie with the other rooms in creating a beautiful yet rustic atmosphere that is not found elsewhere in the world.



STORM IN THE TETONS

DURING a storm when the lightning and downpour are crashing about the great Tetons in such fury that one wonders how earthly things can long endure such tempest, the Tetons seem to acquire an attitude of lonely defiant warriors, challenging storm and skies to cut their battle gouged peaks away.



WESTERN FRONTIER LIFE

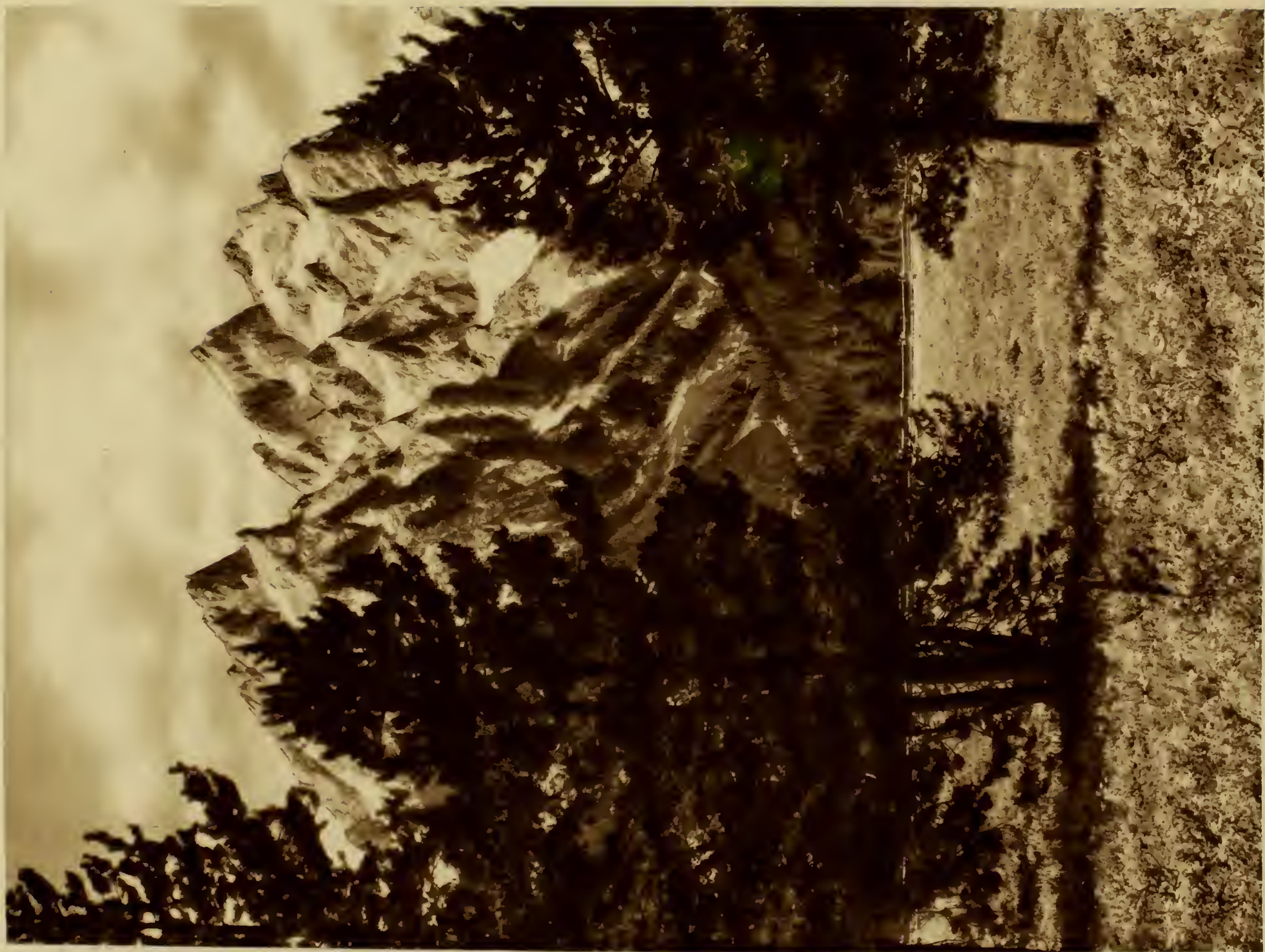
JACKSON HOLE is considered by many to be the last of the real western frontiers. Hemmed in by almost impassable ranges of mountains it has retained a western atmosphere that has all but faded elsewhere in the west. Here big game still stalks about in the hills, and a good horse is still preferable to the automobile.



TETONS

THE Alpine characteristics of the mountains are particularly noticeable from this point. They seem to rise in rugged grandeur perpendicular from the plain.

To the resident of the valley or to the "Dude" who extends his visit here, the Tetons are colorful and ever changing Mountains. Although a deep blue is the dominant color, due to the vivid blue haze that usually veils them, there are times when most any color can be seen reflected on their jagged peaks.



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